

## SOME NAMES WHICH MUST BE DISCARDED.

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In January, 1853, Gray (Brit. Mus. Cat. Brach., p. 114) instituted the genus *Cistella* for *Terebratula cuneata* of Risso and allied forms. This name has been generally adopted and, in the last revision of the Brachiopods by Schuchert, is not credited with any synonyms. But in 1848, Gistel, in his *Naturgeschichte des Thierreichs*, p. xi, proposed the name *Cistella* for a group of Insects. For the Brachiopod, therefore, I propose the name *Argyrotheca*, with the same type.

The name *Euryta* was proposed for a subgenus of *Terebra*, by H. and A. Adams in 1858, and is in general use, but *Euryta* had already been used for an aculeph by Gistel, in 1848, and must therefore be rejected. In its place I would propose *Mazatlanina*. In 1876 Jeffreys proposed *Glomus* for a remarkable bivalve allied to *Leda*, but he had also been preceded by Gistel, who had proposed the name *Glomus* for a beetle (*Naturg.* p. xi, 1848). The genus may take the name of *Pristigloma*.

The dismemberment of the heterogeneous Linnean genus *Patella* was one of the first tasks of naturalists after the publication of the *Systema Naturæ*. The first author to undertake this necessary work has been generally overlooked. This was Modeer, who in 1793 (*K. vetensk. Akad. nya Handl.* xiv, pp. 110–111) divided the true limpets from those with internal septa or processes and gave to the latter group, with a proper diagnosis, the name of *Cheilea*. This group was subsequently divided by authors who, however, omitted to reserve any portion of the original genus *Cheilea* to preserve the name, as required by the rules of nomenclature. On the five species cited as examples by Modeer, four genera were instituted by Humphrey (after Hwass) in 1797, two belonging to his genus *Crypta*, more generally known as *Crepidula*. In 1799 Lamarek made two subdivisions with new names for three of the species, and added a third in 1809. Ferussac added a synonym to one of Humphrey's names in 1807, and Schumacher did the same in 1817, while a subgeneric name was proposed by Mörch, for one of the two *Crepidulas*, in 1852. What name must we now reject, to reinstate

*Cheilea* in its rights? There was no diagnosis given with Humphrey's names, only lists of species. Passing them over, we find Lamarek eliminated *Crepidula* and *Calyptrea* with proper diagnoses, though his *Calyptrea* comprised species of two genera. He left behind a single species, which, if Lamarek had been the first to divide the genus, would have kept the name *Cheilea*. On the other hand, he included in his genus *Calyptrea*, a species he should have omitted. The first was named *Septaria* by Ferussac in 1807, and this left only one genus included in the original *Cheilea* unnamed. This was called *Mitrularia* by Schumacher in 1817, but in our opinion this name must be rejected for that of Modeer, which should be adopted for the group represented by the *Patella equestris* of Linnaeus.

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#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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MOLLUSCA OF THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS. By Henry A. Pilsbry. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1900, pp. 110-150. This is the most interesting faunal list the writer has seen in a long while. It results from the explorations of Messrs. Pilsbry, Ferriss, Bryant Walker, Clapp and Sargent in July and August, 1899, along the Tennessee-North Carolina boundary, among the valleys and on the peaks of the Great Smoky Mountains. In all, fifty-six species of terrestrial mollusca were obtained, among which *Gastrodonta walkeri*, *Punctum blandianum*, and several varieties of different species are described as new. Two things are especially noticeable, one the abundance of endemic species and varieties, the other the absence of many species which one is accustomed to regard as universally distributed in the mountains of this continent. Of course more of the latter may yet be found, but it cannot be purely accidental that the party came upon no *Vitrina*, no *Pupa*, only one *Vertigo*, and that very rare, only one *Bifidaria*, also rare, and no *Vallonia*! In some cases widely-distributed species are represented by segregates which have attained specific rank; thus in place of *Vitrea indentata* there is an abundance of *V. carolinensis* of a small type (var. *wetherbyi*, Ckll. ined.) intermediate between *indentata* and *carolinensis* proper, the exact locality of which is unfortunately unknown. In the case